(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1488.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1774.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October* 4.

THE deference shewn to the French ambassador by the porte, in releasing prince Repnin at his requisition, in which he was backed by the British ambassador, gives room to presume that the porte intends, in case Russia approves of it, to give these two ambassadors the precedency in mediating a peace; at least, it is certain, that for some time past they have had frequent conferences together.

The Tartar Han, who had sailed with our fleet for the Crimea, far from having succeeded in his enterprize, has been obliged to quit that peninsula. We learn from the grand visir's camp, that last month four pacha's, with between 30 and 40 000 men, made an attempt upon Caraſoujou, but after a sharp skirmish, were not only constrained to abandon the field of battle, but also to fly, with the loss of their heavy artillery, baggage, military stores and provisions.

BASSORA, *July* 27. Kerim Khan, regent of Persia, has summoned the Turks who command in this city, to deliver up the Persians, Armenians, and others, subjects of Persia, who are settled here under the dominion of the porte. There is great reason to think the object of this demand is to oblige the Persians, &c. to purchase their liberty of continuing here.

Scarce were we delivered from the pestilence, when Kiah, chief of an Arabian hord, came to besiege us, and continues still before this place; his people pillage, according to their custom, all parts that are defenceless, and have burnt the Turkish and other vessels that were on our coast and in the port. Our trade suffers greatly from their incursions. The chief of the English factory is fled, with all of that nation, to Bombay, and no ship from India has since arrived here.

MADRID, *Oct.* 5. The court of Spain seems not to be satisfied alone with the entire ruin of the jesuits, but has resolved to strike entirely at the root of papal and ecclesiastical power. This great work is begun by his most catholic majesty having demanded of his holiness the sole right of nomination and investure of all bishops in the Spanish dominions; and has likewise requested the pope's bull for the abolition of the order of St. Dominic, in Spain.

VIENNA, *Nov.* 15. The additional troops which have been for some time raising in the hereditary dominions are now entirely compleated, and amount to 54 000 men. The greater part of them are to be formed into new regiments, which are to remain in the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary, and in the circle of Austria. The remainder are designed for extending the lines which are now forming in the frontier provinces towards Turky, and in reinforcing the troops now in Austrian Poland.

PETERSBURGH, *Nov.* 3. Field marshal Romanzow has just transmitted a particular account of all transactions of the present campaign, which will be published by order of her imperial majesty. The marshal has likewise transmitted some very advantageous propositions of peace, made to him lately by the grand visir, in consequence of particular orders from the sublime porte. An account has likewise been received from count Orlow, and admiral Spiritow, of the conduct of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean.

Some advices from the Danube say, that a large body of the Russians had made an attack upon Girsow, which did not succeed; the Turks strongly resisted them, and after a smart engagement, which lasted some considerable time, the Russians were obliged to retreat so precipitately, that they lost their artillery, provisions, &c.

PARIS, *Nov.* 19. Letters from Madrid advise, that a Spanish frigate has discovered six inhabited islands in the South sea, within 800 leagues of the island of Ferdinand. The people are mild, affable and civilized, and seem to hold the European manners. The largest of these islands is 26 leagues in breadth, and 40 in length. The reasons that hindered the Spanish officer who gave this court an account of this discovery, from giving the public a longer detail of it, are sufficiently obvious.

LONDON, *November* 18

By a private letter from Paris, we are informed that the Gmoose have engaged to build thirty ships of the line for the service of France.

Strong remonstrances are expected to be presented, at the meeting of parliament, against the conduct of the king of Prussia, in relation to the city of Dantzick, from the merchants, tradesmen, and other inhabitants of Newcastle, Hull, Yarmouth, Glasgow, Liverpool, Lynn, Manchester, Leeds, Halifax, and other commercial manufacturing towns in the kingdom.

Nov. 19. Orders have been issued from the war office for the embarkation of two regiments of foot from Ireland, but the service they are intended for is kept a profound secret.

In the course of last week it was actually whispered in many places of the city, that the king of Prussia has been secretly tampering with the Bostonians, but with what success has not yet transpired,—*very much like a wheel*. Certain it is, he leaves no stone unturned to distress and perplex England, in which it is feared he will prove too successful, if government do not watch him with a careful eye.

A very spirited memorial is preparing to be sent to Madrid, requiring the immediate release of all the British subjects imprisoned in any of the Spanish territories.

Europe is at present in a very critical situation: Poland internally divided through the caprice of her own children, Spain quarrelling with her clergy. The subjects of France so disgusted with their king, that his parliaments refuse to register the royal edicts. Sweden far from being at rest. The Dutch waiting with impatience to take part on the strongest side. The monarch of Prussia privately intriguing, but openly polite and civil. England divided against itself.

It is a fact, that the treasury and the privy purse are equally empty, and have spread distress in every quarter of government. The deficiency in the treasury is felt the more heavily, as the general election is so near at hand, and little can now-a-days be done without corruption. It was once intended by the minister to dissolve the parliament before the expiration of the usual time, and so take the kingdom as it were by surprise—a scheme which might in some degree obviate the want of money; but this was rejected, it being judged necessary to let this parliament run through another session, in order that they might be applied to for a grant to the privy purse. The present parliament is good-natured, and known to be strongly attached to their sovereign. The next parliament may not be so: so that the measure of trusting to this parliament rather than to the next is a very wise one.

Yesterday the black who says he was on board the Aurora frigate (which sailed for India some time ago with the supervisors) when lost, was examined before the court of directors of the East-India company, and gave the same account that he had given to the gentlemen in the Temple. It is conjectured by some that he left the ship when he was at the Cape. However, as the poor fellow seemed to be in a starving condition, the directors gave him some money to relieve his wants. He says he was two years upon an island after he had escaped with five others from the shipwreck; he speaks broken English, says he is a West-Indian, and was in that trade till he embarked on board the Aurora.

Nov. 23. They write from Brest, that three Dutch transports, laden with ammunition and stores, under convoy of a frigate of 36 guns, are lately sailed from that port for the isle of Goree, on the African coast: the frigate had two companies of foot on board.

An ambassador extraordinary will set out in a few days for the court of Madrid, in consequence of some advices which were brought by the last Dutch mail.

They write from Copenhagen, that the Russian vice admiral Badell arrived at the Isle of Moen, where he took the command in chief of a Russian fleet, consisting of fifteen large ships of war, and four other ships are expected there, which fleet is ordered for the Archipelago; and that another fleet of that nation, consisting of eleven ships of the line and four frigates, is ordered into the Mediterranean, commanded by vice admiral Greig, and the greatest part of their officers are Englishmen.

Nov. 24. By what we can learn, a great personage is far from disapproving the conduct of what is termed the opposition in Ireland; for report says he lately told the premier that he wished, for the good of his subjects, that the British parliament would imitate the Irish.

Advice is received from Malaga, that seven French men of war from Toulon, were put into that port in a most shattered condition, having met with a gale of wind, and carried away their masts, and part of their crew was washed overboard by the tempestuous weather, and the swelling of the sea.

There is now living in Cornwall, a man near sixty years of age, who for upwards of twenty years has not tasted any thing liquid, nor eat any flesh; his constant food being bread, pudding, or dumplings, and when thirsty he eats an apple, turnip, or any kind of fruit; and is healthy and well. His distaste to animal food, and all kinds of liquids, arose after recovery from the small-pox

Although it has been declared that no express has been received at St. James's from the duke of Cumberland, since his departure from England; yet we are assured that his royal highness has sent over several curiosities to our amiable queen, who, it seems, is actually very much his friend.

It is said Lord Mansfield has been offered, if he thinks the business of the king's-bench now too arduous for him on account of his age, any place of honour his lordship shall most approve.

Sir Watkin Lewes, it is said, has transmitted some news to Mr. Wilkes from Worcester, which this patriot will plague administration with as bad as he did with his North-Briton.

Nov. 26. Yesterday both houses of parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued by the lord chancellor to Thursday the 13th day of January; the lords commissioners present, were the lord chancellor, the archbishop of Canterbury, and lord Gower.

It is said, that 100,000l. a year, clear of all deductions whatsoever, will be settled on the prince of Wales out of the civil list.

It is said that application has been made from an exalted quarter to a certain Nabob (Lord Clive) the purport of which was to desire the loan of a considerable sum of money, till the meeting of parliament, at which time it should be returned. We have not heard what has been the success of this application, but we know that the Nabob was a few days ago at court; and was smiled upon.

Amongst other things which government do not care about, is, they are perfectly easy whether war is continued, or peace concluded, between the Turks and the Russians.

It is said that Sir Watkin Lewes will be secure of the seat in parliament for Worcester even though he should lose the majority upon the poll, for he has got sufficient proof of bribery and corruption to disqualify his antagonist; and for once the house will be right in giving a preference to a majority.

Manufactories, whilst they are daily decaying in the mother country, are daily establishing in the colonies; so that if any one may venture to prophecy, the dependance will, in a few days, be reversed, and like the storks, the parent owe her subsistence to her children.

The excessive population of China, perhaps the best regulated state in the world, sometimes, though rarely, occasions tumults and insurrections on account of the scarcity of provisions, which though abundant, is not sufficient for a nation overstocked with people. This cannot be the case in England, where there are such continual drains to supply the East and West-Indies. The Chinese suffer no emigrations, and consequently feel the effects of being too populous; we are constantly lessening the number of our inhabitants by war, colonization, &c. and yet our provisions of all kinds become dearer every day, though we are every day diminishing.

Extract of a letter from Worcester.

"Thursday evening the contest between Mr. Rous and Sir Watkin Lewes ended, when on casting up the poll, the numbers were,

For Thomas Rous, Esq;	900
For Sir Watkin Lewes,	635
Majority in favour of Thomas	
Bates Rous, Esq;	265

Whereupon Mr. Rous was declared duly elected member of parliament for this city."

Nov. 27. It is said, that when the silver coin is called in, a sufficient coinage at the Tower will be immediately delivered out; after which time no silver coin but that of George the third will be allowed current.

The Irish opposition has sustained a mortal blow by the death of the duke of Leinster. The hopes of that disconsolate nation are now centered in Sir William Mayne.

Nov. 30. Advices of a very singular nature have, we are assured, been received within these few days from Mr. Murray at Constantinople.

The council held a few nights ago at Lord Rochford's office, is said to be in consequence of some French movements, not altogether compatible with the terms which the Gallic and British courts are publicly understood to be upon.

The prorogation of parliament to so late a period as January, will, it is believed, prove a more fatal stroke to trade than even the worst enemies of this country (if not wholly lost to every regard for themselves and their posterity) would wish it should receive.

NEW-YORK, *March* 3.

Extract of a letter from London, dated December 2.

"The severe check the Russian arms met with last summer, in the Turkish dominions, will, this winter, occasion new conferences, tending towards a pacification between those powers; and though the empress, as well as the sultan, wishes for a conclusion of the war, yet she is loth to abandon the favourite objects in it, viz. a free communication through the Black Sea with the Mediterranean, the independency of the Crimea, a reimbursement of the expences of each, &c. &c. Orders are issued at Peterburg for one hundred thousand recruits to be raised and distributed in the garrisons in Muscovy, and in the new towns of Poland, lately annexed to that empire, from which places every effective soldier is to be drawn, in order, next spring, to reinforce the grand army on the Danube. From these dispositions it appears the court of Petersburg will make peace with sword in hand.

"Most people here concluded the colonies would be greatly alarmed with the late enterprise of the East-India company, and the sale of their tea opposed in America. We wait impatiently for an account of the arrival of the ship Nancy, Capt. Lockyer, which sailed with the tea for your port the 17th of last month. I told you, in a former letter, that this company, highly disgusted at general Clavering's having been obtruded upon them by government, in

preference of your old worthy governor, general Monckton, whom they had chosen their commander in chief in India, had absolutely refused to accept of that officer's services; in consequence of which administration have just now very cavalierly appointed old general Caufell to that department; a nomination which has disgusted many, and surprised every one; indeed it will serve to keep this veteran for the future from the hands of bailiffs and their rascally crew. The directors of the India company propose sending out a commander in chief of their artillery in India, who is to be an officer from his Majesty's royal regiment of artillery, with the rank of major general."

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 17.

On Sunday evening the 6th inst. was married, by the Rev. Mr. Wilmer, Richard Bennett Carmichael, Esq; to Miss Kitty Murray, daughter of the late Dr. Murray, of Chester-Town, Maryland.

"Let mirth go on, let pleasure know no pause;
"But fill up every moment of their lives
"With joy."

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Susannah, Nathaniel Dodd, from Salem.
Schooner Elizabeth, Josiah Godfrey, from Boston.
Ship Jenny and Polly, Daniel Lawrence, from London.
Schooner Happy Return, Thomas Boyle, from Cadiz.

CLEARED,

Sloop Lively, Timothy Wadham, for New-Providence.
Ship Nancy, John Robertson, for Genoa.
Schooner Sally, Nathaniel Gray, for Boston.
Ship Isabella, Simon Breffeltt, for Virginia.

The Captains Richardson, Coulton, and Buel, are arrived in Patuxent from London.

Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD's Letter to Dr. CHARLES WHIESENTHALL *concluded.*

YOU say I have not proved that such dangerous consequences would have ensued an abscess on Mr. Coale—and to prove the contrary, you have had recourse to your *journal* for two cases, where the consequences were not so bad—you attended col. Charles Hammond's son, and must have seen the consequences of an abscess forming there, which I think not very favourable; it is probable you might forget to insert it in your *journal*—I should have been well pleased to have seen *a torrent of quotations from the best authors*, proving that an inflammation of the muscles require bleeding only to take off the *tension* and not procure a *resolution*. *(F)* I have given you a case from *Huxham*, I think in essentials as similar, or more so, than either of yours, also his caution where he so strongly recommends bringing on a resolution of the whole inflammation. *(G)* He points out the danger attending *abscess*—if you will peruse Van Swieten, you may find many instances of the bad consequences attending *abscess* of those parts—that there have been instances of *abscess* in the muscles, particularly the fleshy parts, without bad consequences ensuing, I grant, though very few where the tendinous parts are suppurated; so there are instances of abscess forming in the head and discharged by the frontal sinuses, without any bad consequences ensuing; also abscess of the lungs, liver, &c. and the patient soon got well: yet, I presume, a *common attendant*, or *illiterate nurse*, would dread abscess forming in those places.

You take the liberty of differing in sentiments, presuming these muscles were not the original seat—I should have been glad you would have pointed out where the original was—you observe in your *journal* his original disorder was a *rheumatic fever*; which puts me to a necessity to define what *rheumatism* really is, and shall for that purpose give you Dr. *Cullen's* definition. Rheumatismus morbus ab externa et plerumque evidente causa, pyrexia; dolor circa articulos musculorum tractum sequens, genua et reliquos majores, potius quam pedum vel manuum articulos, infestans—Now sir, as you acknowledge his disorder to be of the rheumatic kind, I presume you will not deny but what the seat of the inflammation was originally in the muscles, I shall here subjoin *Hoffman's* opinion on the seat of a *rheumatism*. "In rheumatismo, musculi cum eorum membrana communi & tendinibus ubi ossibus inseruntur, gravi dolore & spasmo hinc inde in artibus aliisque corporis regionibus afficiunt, &c."—I am of the opinion that part of the pectoralis major which is inserted about the head of the humerus, also the tendinous parts of the other muscles inserting about the shoulder, and the membranes surrounding the joint, were the original seat of inflammation, which caused the pain previous to the fever; from an imprudence of *Mr. Coale* a few days before the fever, exposing himself in the rain, a spasmodic stricture was indured on the superficies, of course a greater determination to the internal parts; by which his shoulder became more affected (which at times from April had pains in it of the rheumatic kind) as the inflammation and pain increased, the fleshy parts of the muscles became affected, also the intercostals; a fever being now excited from the great stimulus, in proportion as the impetus of the circulation increased, so did every complaint.

I presume whenever an inflammation terminates in suppuration, the *abscess* must form where the seat of inflammation was; therefore, if an *abscess* had formed on the breast or shoulder, it would have been liable to all the bad consequences I mentioned—and worse than on the knee, as there would have been no amputating those parts.

In reality you cannot think what intent I could have in bleeding him again, as the rumour was brought to a resolution, and my intent fully answered—I will then explain to you—I confess that on bleeding him the second time, on the second day of his disorder, his complaints were removed, and a resolution of the inflammation seemingly procured; the fever depending thereon also subsided—but on the fifth day, the inflammation returned violently, in consequence the fever—here, I say there was an indication to bleed again; as my assertion may not appear to be in consequence of an *hypothetical theory*, I will refer you to some of the best practical authorities—*Huxham* observes when a pain has ceased for a considerable time, and returns again violently, it plainly shows a fresh inflammation, and requires bleeding as much as the primary, though not to the same degree—*Clegborn* from observations says, he found the accessary seizure on the fourth and fifth days, after the inflammation and pain were removed by bleeding in the beginning, were in consequence of not carrying the evacuation far enough at first; that those fresh attacks often baffled all his endeavours afterwards; and when they did recover it was very slow—but observe, that afterwards he bled his patients with more freedom in the beginning, which prevented those accessary seizures, and his patients soon recovered—your *journal* says that the pulse was such, as to have admitted bleeding the 7th day (viz. five days after the last bleeding) and you would have ordered it, if the tumefaction was not subsiding—I think this is a demonstrative proof that bleeding could not have been used *too copiously*—please to look into *Huxham*, *Hillary*, *Smith*, and many other of the best authors, and you will find that they observe in topical inflammations, if the symptoms require it, so long as the pulse keeps full and strong, the propriety of bleeding is maintained; therefore if his pulse indicated bleeding on the 7th day, there needs no other confirmation it was not used *too copiously*.

It is an observation founded on the experience of ages, that the pulse is the best and surest guide; for so long as it is full and strong, bleeding may be used with freedom if the symptoms require it.

That inflammatory disorders, and particularly the rheumatic, attack different parts successively, is an observation made by most; whether it may be from any matter translated from one part to another, or other causes, it's not a time now to discuss. The most effectual method of preventing those successive attacks, is by bleeding plentifully in the beginning, and so long as the pulse keeps full and hard, the pain and inflammation continuing, bleeding is indicated. "The cure ought to be attempted only by bleeding says *Sydenham*. *(H)* To show you my ideas are not merely the effects of *hypothetical theory* when I speak of an *inflammatory diathesis*, I will give you the observation of one of the most experienced physicians of this age, *Morgagni*, "in those persons whose blood is disposed to create inflammations, it happens not unfrequently, that many places are inflamed at the same time, or at least one after another," letter 20, article 44. What this particular *inflammatory disposition* consists in, I confess cannot so easily be ascertained, but I will here give you the observations of some of the first physicians of this age; which probably may lead us to think those successive attacks are not from a translation of matter; *Morgagni* observes, that there appears to be a peculiar disposition to concretion of the *gluten* (or what some call coagulable lymph) in inflammations, and from that he accounts for the polypous concretions, that appear on dissection. He further observes, the more the *inflammatory crust* is, the greater number of polypus's, and when he has seen blood drawn not long before death without the crust, he has predicted before dissection there were few if any polypous concretions, which has been verified on opening the body. Dr. *Hunter* and *Clegborn* both make mention of the separation of the *gluten*, found on dissection in topical inflammations, which they consider symptomatic. Dr. *Lind*, physician to *Haslar* hospital, in two papers laid before the medical society of Edinburgh, observes the same, and looks on it as the cause of inflammation, and observes this spontaneous separation always exists in inflammatory disorders. Dr. De Haen in Vienna, in his observations on dissection in inflammations of the breast observes the same, as you will find in his ratio medendi, vol. 3. Now sir, I presume the gradual increase of the pain and inflammation of his knee, also the subsiding of that of his shoulder, was nothing more than what is common in rheumatic complaints, and requires no other cure than being removed in the incipient state by copious bleeding, &c. as is observed by every experienced physician—you have taken a step to your *journal* and mention your visit on the 2d of June, *(I)* when you found the pain of the shoulder &c. subsided, and a violent pain of the knee, &c. and you mention as a specimen of my candour, that he had taken the bark freely and in various forms, and claret, previous to your coming; which you could not help agreeing to, which I had omitted in my state of the case—as you have asserted that the bark had been given largely and in various forms before your coming on the 2d of June, to point out to the reader a clearer idea of the nature of your *journal*; I will here subjoin your letter of the first of June,

Baltimore town, June 1st, 1775.

SIR,

The pain in Mr. Coale's knee is nothing more than a continuation of the rheumatic symptoms, of which he had a fever—the laterticious sediment promises something critical; I would therefore recommend the tinctura cort. peruv. & spi. vitr. dulc.—viz. as long as the fever does not terminate into intermission, two parts of the spiritus vitriol. with one part of the tinct. cort. but when the fever plainly remits, though not compleat intermission, then the tinct. cort. may be double to the spirit. vitr. dulc. still to continue the antimonials between as cause may be appearing. These species of fevers seldom are quite terminating, and generally subside gradually, the application of the bark in a mild form is of great use to make them terminate speedier—be pleased to give my compliments to the family, and wishing a quick recovery,

I am Sir,
Your most humble servant,
CHARLES WHIESENTHALL.

a true copy.

I received this letter on the 2d. of June in the morning, and thought the quantity of bark mentioned by you insignificant, therefore left the letter laying on the table at Mr. Coale's to be shown to Dr. Par, with this observation, "I am of the opinion that the bark may be used with more freedom than mentioned by Dr. Whiesenthall, therefore have sent the proposition of the tincture in greater quantity." E. H.

Now on the 2d. of June, about the middle of the day, I sent him the bark for the first time, it is probable he might have taken one dose thereof before you came in the evening, still you say it had been given largely, and in various forms before your second visit, also claret; which you observe you could not help agreeing to, with a precaution of its being genuine.

I declare no claret had ever been given before your second visit; it was mentioned to you by some of the family, that I had recommended it; which you did not seem to approve of; which was mentioned to me, and on the 3d. of June in the morning, I asked you what objection you had to claret; you answered it was seldom genuine and might heat—I observed that Charles Carroll, esq; had that genuine, and a messenger was sent when we came from the house together. *(K)*

Your letter on the first of June, may convey to the reader your ideas of his complaint—I presume no one can think from what you say there, that you expected an abscess was forming, but considered it as a rheumatic symptom, and that it would gradually go off as rheumatic complaints generally do; or does it seem you was afraid of the matter being translated to a more noble part; when you recommended laudanum to rub it with, to ease the pain—compare your letter of this date with your *journal*—there may appear as great a mutability of your ideas, as there is of your manners.

I presume it's not a matter of any great importance, whether the pulsations were counted by a glass, clock, or watch—I am not yet so *callous* in *impudence*, to assert that to be a fact to day; which will be proved to be false the next—it's not probable I should make those observations and the family not know it, therefore if not true, I was sure to be detected—I beg your pardon for giving so superficial an account after the 2d. of June, also for the omissions; as the purport of my letter was to prove his disorder was of the inflammatory kind, and that bleeding ought to have been used so long as the pain and inflammation continued, provided the pulse was full and strong; also to point out the bad effects of *abscess* forming in those parts; I thought it superfluous to mention every article, as all were used with the same intent, and were medicines of the same tendency, or could I have given so full an account, as I did not visit him so regular, as his son Samuel was with him, who was capable of observing the changes.

That I offered to lay 50 guineas on my side of the question, of there being no matter contained in the *abscess* of the knee, is true; also that I thought the inflammation might originally be brought on by a relaxation of the part, and that there was not any danger in applying any thing to prevent suppuration taking place; as from the stiffness before any sensation of pain being several days, also the œdematous swelling of the leg and foot, plainly showed a great relaxation; but a more full and candid account given by you might have shown my ideas were not merely *hypothetical theory*.

It was only in regard to the consistence of the fluid contained in the *abscess*, I denyed; you must remember this—I denyed its being matter, as not being the consistence of *pus*; you said all bodies were *matter*; I told you in a *philosophical* idea they were, but in a *physical* one not; and nothing with propriety could be called matter, except it was the consistence of *pus*. That I knew there was an *abscess* is certain, as for two days before your coming, I wanted to open it—as you will see by my state of his case; I have very candidly delivered the appearance on opening. You observe that it had been a translation of morbific matter to the knee, and that suppuration was favourable, by which he soon would recover.

I told you my ideas were different, that as he has been much relaxed; that an obstruction might arise in those parts merely from the tonic power of the vessels here being lost, from which the pain and inflammation; therefore any thing tending to restore the contractile power of the vessels, might remove the inflammation and prevent an abscess taking place; but as the abscess now existed it could not be let out too soon.

That the bone became affected by any of the applications I deny, as the inflammation was seated in the tendinous parts of the muscles and membranes surrounding the joint, and not improbably from the vicinity of the parts; the capsular ligament was also affected, the *abscess* must have formed here—stringent. In cases where there is great weakness, if they do not remove the obstructions, tend to increase maturation. That pain and inflammation of the rheumatic kind

(F) Certainly if your ideas were consistent with experience, that out of so many hundred volumes, so many thousand cases, you might find one to embellish your theory.

(G) Huxham, page 241. We should endeavour to take off the inflammation in a true or bastard pleurisy as soon as possible, by large and repeated bleedings, &c. In a word we should treat the case as a mere inflammation of the membranes, muscles, or perichondrium, &c. Do you think Huxham only intended by bleeding to take off the tension and let an abscess form? certainly, his desire was to remove the whole inflammation; such is the observation of every experienced physician.

(H) Was you so much severe, as so strongly to have recommended to your pupil, that he has read him four times—what a pity it was he had not been by your side, (when you contradicted me in regard to his curing on the plague) that he might have given you a hunch, observing you was exposing yourself—I will take the liberty of recommending it to you, never to contend concerning the writings of Sydenham, without having your pupil placed by you.

(I) Your journal makes no mention of this visit,

(K) Cannot you take another step to your journal, to prove beyond contradiction; that not withstanding the claret was not procured, or ordered he should take it; for the 3d June—yet it was used freely before you left on the 2d June.

are kept up by relaxation, is obſerved by ſome of the beſt practical phyſicians; *Sydenham* obſerves, although the pain does not entirely go off by bleeding, yet as ſoon as the ſtrength is reſtored, then reaſon *ſtrongly* ſays, before the fever is gone, and while conſiderable pain remains, he has uſed the bark with good effect—alſo the cold bath takes off the ſcalding pains after the inflammation diſappears—I preſume the bark and cold bath relieve more by their corroborating, than expelling the morbific matter.

That my communicating Dr. Moore's diſcovery in regard to the ſympathic, excited your *admiration*, I grant, as it was a circumſtance you was unacquainted with; as for your *conjecture*, I believe it to be affected.

You obſerved in converſation, the ſpleen prepared the blood for the ſecretion of bile; I aſked you how you could make that appear, as the vena portæ was compoſed of ſo many veſſels returning their blood—you then anſwered it was ſolely prepared by the ſpleen and hæmorrhoidal veſſels—I anſwered that the hæmorrhoidal veſſels did not return their blood to the liver—that the rectum received and returned its blood to iliacs and hypogaſtrics, you ſaid you was certain they returned their blood to the liver, and called on Mr. Samuel Coale to know whether he had Keil's anatomy; who anſwered not—I obſerved that I was confident the rectum received and returned blood to the iliacs, as I had ſeen by diſſection performed by Dr. *Moore*; thus the debate ended, no mention being made of the internal hæmorrhoid by either, but ſpoke of the hæmorrhoidal veſſels in general. *(L)*

If I had ſaid the internal hæmorrhoidal vein, which vein returned the blood carried to the rectum by a branch of the meſeraic artery, I preſume it would have been ſufficiently intelligible; my mentioning your ignorance of Sydenham, was not to detract from your medical abilities, ſo much as to give a ſpecimen of your modeſty, in contradicting me in a matter you knew nothing of.

It was very natural for you to ſuggeſt my head was full of trifles, when you knew that I had ſuch a trifling —— to contend with.

The emetic tartar a new medicine, becauſe given unconnected! I preſume this is one of your myſterious mums—I ſhall be glad to ſee it commented on—I aſſert you recommended the camphire ſtill to be given, and try it in leſs doſes; alſo mix it with the magneſia, I had thought proper to be given for the burning; if that did not anſwer, try a little g. arab. with it—the camph. was given the next day accordingly, between times of taking the emetic tartar.

That you never dreamt of advancing your reputation by diſguiſing the medicine, I grant; had you ſaid you never intended it, an objection would have aroſe in my mind—you could not diſguiſe the medicine, as being under an apprehenſion of his having a prejudice againſt it; for he had been taking it from the firſt, without being diſguiſed—I meant no reflection on the underſtanding of any gentleman; though ſtill preſume mankind in general are novices in phyſic, therefore open for impoſition—I am perſuaded experience has taught you, that the juſtneſs of my obſervation is verified in yourſelf—I now bid adieu for this time, and take the liberty of recommending to your meditation, the ſentiments of an elegant writer, when ſpeaking of *honeſty*. "That *honeſty is the beſt policy*, may be a good general rule, but is liable to many exceptions; and he, it may perhaps be judged, conducts himſelf with the moſt wiſdom, who obſerves the general rule, and takes advantage of all the exceptions.

"I muſt confeſs, that if a man thinks that this reaſoning much requires an anſwer, it will be a little difficult to find any, which will to him appear ſatisfactory and convincing—if his heart rebels not againſt ſuch pernicious maxims, if he feels no reluctance to the thoughts of *villainy* or *baſeneſs*, he has indeed, loſt a conſiderable motive to virtue; and we may expect, that his practice will be anſwerable to his ſpeculation—but in all ingenuous natures, the antipathy to treachery and roguery, is too ſtrong to be counterbalanced by any views of profit or pecuniary advantage—inward peace of mind conſcious of integrity, a ſatisfactory view of our own conduct, theſe are circumſtances very requiſite to happineſs, and will be cheriſhed and cultivated by every honeſt man who feels the importance of them.

"Such a one has, beſides the frequent ſatisfaction of ſeeing knaves, with all their pretended cunning and ability, betrayed by their own maxims; and while they purpoſe to cheat with moderation and ſecrecy, a tempting incident occurs, nature is frail, and they give into the ſnare; whence they can never extricate themſelves, without a total loſs of reputation, and the forfeiture of all future truſt and confidence with mankind."

I am,
Your humble ſervant,
EPHRAIM HOWARD.

(L) As the minds of men are naturally inquiſitive, and fond of ſeeing myſteries unfolded, your proving the blood is duly prepared for the ſecretion of bile, by the ſpleen *and* internal hæmorrhoid, *may be pleaſing—as* talkative diſpoſition *will here interrupt you.*

ERRATA in the former part of this letter.

L. 32. from the beginning, for *induces* r. *induced.* Col. 3. l. 4. for *inconſiſtent* r. *conſiſtent.*

March 10, 1774.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Elizabeth Brown, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, and thoſe who have any claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to ſend in their accounts legally proved, that they may be paid by

AMOS DAVIS,
and
EDWARD BURGESS, } Executors.

BORROWED or LOST, the two following books, viz. Clare on fluids, with the words Jacobus Hemmingway written in it; and the ſecond volume of Burn's Juſtice, 7th edition. Any perſon having them in poſſeſſion is deſired to bring them to the printers.

Alexandria, Feb. 25, 1774.

BAY BOLTON, a full blooded HUNTER, WILL ſtand this next ſeaſon at Portboriald, my plantation, about half way between Alexandria in Virginia and George-Town in Maryland, the place he ſtood at laſt year, and will cover Mares on the ſame terms, at one guinea the leap and five ſhillings to the groom, or two guineas the ſeaſon and ten ſhillings to the groom.——I think it needleſs to deſcribe him, as ſo many good judges have ſeen him, and agree he is the compleateſt horſe that has been imported for this country; he is ſo much better order this year than he was laſt, and is grown. ——Thoſe who chooſe to go by the ſeaſon may depend on good paſture and great care, but I will not be anſwerable for any mares that may be loſt. Laſt ſeaſon we had twenty-odd mares at a time, ſome ſtaid near a month, none were loſt or hurt, and all returned in better order than when they came.—— The money will be expected, when the mares are taken away, by

w6 JOHN CARLYLE.

Port Tobacco, Feb. 23, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave this province ſoon, takes this method to inform thoſe concerned, that the buſineſs of Meſſ. Alexander Cunninghame and co. or of Meſſ. Cunninghame, Findlay and co. of Glaſgow, formerly under his direction, is now carried on under the management of Mr. John Craig of this place, who will comply with any engagements entered into by me for behalf of ſaid company. And thoſe who are indebted to the company's ſtores at Newport and this place for dealings with me, are requeſted to make payment to that gentleman as ſoon as poſſible.

w3 DAVID WALKER.

Annapolis, March 13, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave this province early this ſpring, earneſtly requeſts all perſons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any claims againſt him for dealings with his Excellency the Governor, or on his own private account, are deſired to bring them in that they may be adjuſted.

5w JOHN ROBINSON,
Butler to his Excellency ROBERT EDEN, Eſq;

N.B. Any perſon having a quantity of good hams to diſpoſe of, from 500 to 1000 weight, at 6d. per pound, may have a Sale of the ſame by applying as above. J. W.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately removed from the houſe he lived in at the Dock, and has now opened a tavern in the houſe where Dr. Steuart formerly lived, in Francis ſtreet, and oppoſite to Mr. Robert Couden's ſtore; the houſe is much enlarged and rendered very commodious, the lodging rooms are light and airy and have moſt of them fire places, there are good ſtables and yard for the reception of horſes, and as the houſe is ſituated about half way between the Stadt-houſe and the Dock, it is equally convenient to the gentlemen of the Eaſtern and Weſtern ſhore. No expence has been ſpared to procure every neceſſary article of the beſt quality, and as he is determined to do every thing in his power to oblige, he hopes for the encouragement and approbation of the public.

tf ISAAC M'HARD.

N. B. Young gentlemen may be boarded as cheap as at any genteel private boarding houſe in town, and may if they chooſe it be quite retired. I. M'H.

Annapolis, March 15, 1774.

THE widow Flynn takes this method of informing the public and her old cuſtomers in particular, that ſhe hath once more furniſhed herſelf with a houſe (in Church ſtreet near the Dock) and every thing neceſſary for the accommodation of ſuch gentlemen and ladies as chooſe private lodgings, either by the year, quarter, month, week, or day, as may be moſt convenient to them. Thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour her with their cuſtom, may depend on the utmoſt care and fidelity, by their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

tf SARAH FLYNN.

WHEREAS I am ſued in many actions for debts really due, and have ſpecial bail for them, which has kept me out of priſon; and whereas my bail are uneaſy, knowing I have not half enough to pay what I owe, and now threaten to deliver me up to the next court, I do therefore take this method to inform my creditors, that I ſhall, as I have a wife and two ſmall children that require my aſſiſtance, petition the next general aſſembly for ſuch relief as they have always allowed the poor and diſtreſſed.

WILLIAM BECK.

WE the ſubſcribers, being now confined languiſhing priſoners in Anne-Arundel county jail, hereby take this method to inform our creditors, that we intend to apply to the next general aſſembly for relief.

NATHAN LINTHICUM,
RICHARD DEANE, jun.
FRANCIS HEPBURN.

Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, March 12, 1774.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a white ſervant man whoſe name is WILLIAM WHITE, he ſays he belongs to William Knight of Frederick county; he is a tall ſlim young fellow, with ſhort ſtrait brown hair, and appears to be about 25 years of age; his cloaths conſiſt of a coarſe cotton ſhirt, a cotton jacket and breeches, and ſhoes and ſtockings which are very much worn. His maſter is deſired to take him away and pay charges to

WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday the 4th of March, a ſervant man named THOMAS M'INERHENCY, a joiner by trade, about 24 years of age, wears his own hair which is red, is much freckled, he is a ſlim made man, and may be known to be an Iriſhman by his talk, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high: had on and took with him a ſhort light coloured bearſkin coat and breeches of the ſame, a pair of rediſh coloured cloth breeches, double breaſted red waiſtcoat, light gray worſted ribbed ſtockings, and was imported into the province in June laſt by Capt. Caldwell Howard. Any perſon who ſecures the ſaid ſervant ſo that I get him again ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

4w W. BUCKLAND.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Hamilton, in Prince George's county, a ſtray ſorrel mare, about 12 hands high, with a blaze in her face, and branded on the near buttock B. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

w3

THERE are at the plantation of George Scott, on Elk Ridge, two 3 years old heifers; one red and the other red and white, marked with a crop and ſlit and an under bit in the right ear, and a crop and an upper bit on the left; alſo a ſmall 2 years old ſteer, with a crop and ſlit in each ear. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

w3

INOCULATION.

PERFORMED in the moſt ſafe and approved method, practiſed in Great-Britain and Ireland, by Dr. Robert Lemmon, lately arrived from the city of Dublin; who after ſeveral years practice in phyſic in general, and inoculation, in particular, in Europe and America; as well as repeated opportunities of conſulting the moſt able practitioners; propoſes to inoculate at the houſe of Mrs. Ford near Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county; where he has now carried a ſet through the ſmall pox by inoculation, and where ſuitable attendance is provided, at the trifling expence of two moidores, including board and attendance. Incouraged by his former as well as his preſent ſucceſs; he doubts not but his patients in general, as uſual, ſhall paſs through ſo much dreaded a diſorder, with little or no more confinement to bed than in health, without any prejudice to the moſt delicate conſtitution, or leaving any virulent remains, which too frequently happens in the hand of the injudicious. As the doctor is not determined to remain long in this country, he recommends it to all who deſire to paſs over the diſeaſe with ſafety, ſpeedily to apply to him at Mrs. Ford's, where they ſhall be treated with the utmoſt integrity, by their humble ſervant,

ROBERT LEMMON.

ANY gentleman, who is qualified to teach the claſſicks, by applying to the viſitors of King Williams ſchool, in the city of Annapolis, will be treated with on the following terms. His annual ſtipend to be £.55 ſterling certain, and £.5 currency to be paid by each ſcholar in the latin ſchool: to a perſon, who ſhall be capable of diſcharging the office of uſher, will be given £.30 ſterling per annum certain, and £.2:10 currency paid by each ſcholar as abovementioned: to a ſcribe who can teach Engliſh, writing, and arithmetick, will be given £.6 ſterling certain per annum, with every advantage ariſing from the ſcholars he inſtructs, and liberty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the houſe, beſides thoſe appropriated for the uſe of the ſcholars with a good kitchen and cellar: theſe being entirely for the uſe of the maſter, will render it a very comfortable place of reſidence. Any engagements the viſitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d day of April next, and to prevent trouble, it is to be hoped that no perſons will make application who are not properly qualified to fill the abovementioned ſtations.

Signed by order,
JOHN DUCKETT, regiſter.

Annapolis, February 23, 1774.

Juſt imported, from LONDON, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber,

A Parcel of healthy indented ſervants, among which are ſome valuable tradeſmen, conſiſting of carpenters, cabinet-makers, ſawyers, ſhoe-makers, blackſmiths, tailors, gunſmiths, bricklayers, hatters, butchers, farmers, labourers, and a few ſervant women: alſo a quantity of the beſt powder blue, wig powder, and black pins for hair.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. To be ſold, at public vendue, on Wedneſday the 20th of April next, a quantity of elegant mahogany Furniture, conſiſting of Tall Boys, Deſk Tables, and neat fluted Bedſteads, by W. W.

POETS CORNER.

A N O D E

To A YOUNG PHYSICIAN.

DEAR ****, the Heav'n appointed mead
Of Pæon's fav'rites mayst thou gain;
The bright reward, to those decreed,
Who soothe th' afflicted sons of pain:
Be thine the joy, with lenient care
To smooth the brow of wan despair,
And ease the aching heart of grief;
When anguish writhes thro' all the frame,
Be thine the art, its rage to tame,
And bring a sure relief.

When o'er her only baby's bed,
The agonizing widow stands,
And fears its last breath almost fled,
Wringing, in speechless woe, her hands;
The vast delight, oh mayst thou prove,
The dreaded danger to remove,
And call to life the darling boy;
To wake again each infant grace,
To dress in smiles the mother's face,
And feel her heart-felt joy.

To raise the trembling head of age,
Which many days have silver'd o'er,
To comfort life's last loit'ring stage,
Till pain, and sorrow are no more;
When fierce Disease has seiz'd her prey,
To chace the rav'ning fiend away,
And her fell purpose to prevent,
To save, from an untimely doom,
The young man's strength, the virgin's bloom,
Thy art from Heav'n was sent.

Oh now exert its utmost pow'r;
Erasmia calls for all its aid—
Oh gild this long night's gloomiest hour,
And lull, to softest sleep, the maid:
Her tender frame can ill sustain
The shocks of sickness, or of pain;
Oh Pæon all thy skill impart;
Restore to ease the suff'ring fair,
Propitious to a poet's pray'r,
And cheer a lover's heart.

Oh bid that threat'ning fever fly,
Each painful symptom far remove,
Relume again her bright'ning eye,
And wake her smile, that wakens love;
May soon again the living rose,
On her fair cheek, its sweets disclose,
And Beauty's dearest charm dist lay;
Let Health with Wit and Worth combine,
As erst, to make Erasmia shine,
As happy, and as gay.

So **** may ne'er thy gentle breast,
Mourn for thy Eleanora's pain;
So, in her smiles mayst thou be blest,
A favour'd youth in Hymen's train:
Yet ah! my friend, what skill can heal
These bosom pangs, which now I feel,
And must for hopeless love endure!
In vain I try the pow'rs of art,
The wounds, which pierce a slighted heart,
Nor Thou, nor 8**** can cure.

ANIATOS.

TO be sold a schoolmaster an indented servant, that has got 2 years and 6 months to serve; for terms, apply to John Hammond near Annapolis.

N. B. He is sold for no fault, any more then we are done with him, he can learn book-keeping, and is an exceeding good scholar.

Annapolis, February 16, 1774.

FOR LONDON,

THE brigantine Peggy Stewart, Richard Jackson master, will be at Selby's landing on Patuxent river, by the 1st of March next; ready to take on board tobacco, at seven pounds per ton, consigned to Wallace, Davidson and Johnson; those of their friends who incline to take the advantage of an early market, are requested to have their tobacco ready with a view of dispatching her.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

THE subscriber's salary being lessened in value almost one half by an act passed the last session, for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it necessary for the support of his family and other purposes, to join to his ministerial office some other business. He has therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their sons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the best manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greatest care taken of them.

tf ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money, or one year's credit, on giving bond upon interest, with good security.

TWO tracts of land, called Pookhold, and Friendship, lying contiguous to each other, containing two hundred and ninety-five acres, lying on the south side of Magotty-river, within five miles of Annapolis; Also a tract of land called the mountains of Wales, containing four hundred acres, lying on the north-side of Magotty-river, within three miles of Magotty ferry. The above lands are well timbered, wooded, and watered, and beautifully situated on the river, with some cultivations and improvements, they rent for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear of incumbrance, (except the tenants leases, which will expire the thirtieth of November next) and the title indisputable. W. WORTHINGTON.

The SHIP ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 10, 1774.

CAPTAIN EDEN takes this Method of informing his Friends in Patuxent, that, in compliance with the request of many of them, he intends to carry her round to Benedict next month, in order to remove the apprehensions they seemed to have, of too long a water carriage for their tobacco in small craft; and begs that, in order to prevent any unnecessary delays, those whom he may not have an opportunity of seeing, or applying to, will leave their notes for the tobacco intended for him with the inspectors of the different warehouses; and also any orders for goods they may want from England, by the return of the ship, in the latter part of the summer. Insurance is ordered, and shall be inserted in the bills of lading of those who do not desire to the contrary.

His correspondents, in other parts of the province, who are desirous of getting their tobacco home by this opportunity to a very early market, are requested to give him timely notice, when and where it is ready, in order that he may send craft. But if it should be convenient for them to send it by their own vessels, or to hire any upon the spot, he will acknowledge their taking that trouble as an additional favour, and will pay the usual freights on the delivery thereof on board the ship at Annapolis, where she will continue 3 or 4 weeks from this date, or afterwards in Patuxent.

The accounts of sales for the last voyage are daily expected.

WANTED for Charles county free school, a master capable of teaching the languages, writing and arithmetic, such a one by applying to the visitors, will meet with encouragement.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TWO tracts of land at the mouth of Connecocheague, containing five hundred thirty-three acres and three quarters of an acre, which I purchased at the sale of the manor, whereon Mr. Minor keeps public house, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a house two storie high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouses, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to support it for many, many years. But it is so well known to every Jersey or Pennsylvania man, who ever went to the southward to look out for land for his children, that there is no occasion to say one word in praise of it. Whoever buys it shall have possession of it next fall, time enough to put a crop of winter grain in the ground.

tf DAVID ROSS.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat; it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by tf HENRY RIDGELY.

December 7, 1773.

To be leased for a term of years,

THE WINDMILL and GRANARY in the city of Annapolis. For Terms apply to

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME,
or
DANIEL DULANY, junior.

N. B. If not leased between this and April next they will be offered for sale.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are desired to send the cash for such goods as they may be pleased to order.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Molly and Betsey, Captain Nicholson, from London, and to be sold, by the subscribers, at their store on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reasonable terms, for cash or short credit,

A NEAT and general assortment of European and East-India goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

A PARCEL of MENS NEAT SHOES for SALE at the PRINTING OFFICE.

Annapolis, Jan. 26, 1774.

RAN away last Sunday night from the subscriber, one William Quelch, an old, tall, slim made fellow, stoops when he walks, and wears his own gray hair: had on when he went away a whitish coloured kersey jacket, old leather breeches, oznabrig shirt, white stockings, old shoes new soaled, and an old felt hat. He stole and carried away with him a white shirt, a check ditto, a pair of new shoes, four pair of stockings, a vest with the fore parts made of blue hair shag, a small silver watch, maker's name John Roberts, London, No. 7677, a pair of handsome silver buckles carved, a set stock-buckle marked M B, a set broach, a silver collar that has been attempted to be cut in two and not done, with other small money not known what, and several other things too tedious to mention. He served the latter part of his time with Capt. John Ireland on Elk-Ridge. Whoever will take up said fellow and secure him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive three pounds reward, paid by

ISAAC M'HARD.

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with materials for carrying on the staymaking business, hopes for the encouragement from ladies and others for their orders for stays, which they may depend on having executed in the best and neatest manner, newest fashion, and on the shortest notice. The business being carried on under the direction of Richard Littlemore, who carried on business for Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis for several years, and these last seven years for Mr. Alexander Ferguson, and of late for his widow in London-Town,

CHARLES LANSDALE.

N. B. I still continue to ride as a by-post from Leonard-Town St. Mary's county to Annapolis, orders may be left at the following places, viz. Leonard-Town; Mr. James Jordan's; Wicocomoco; Chaptico; Newport; Allen's-Fresh; Port-Tobacco; Upper Marlborough; Queen-Anne; Bladensburg; George-Town; at the Printing Office, Annapolis; with Mr. Levi Grooms, post-rider from Fredericksburg to Annapolis; and at the subscriber's house, Piscataway; at which places the stays will be left agreeable to direction. C. L.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Poplar Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel county, an Irish convict servant, named Lawrence Connolly, about eighteen years old, swarthy complexion, slim made, speaks much in that dialect; had on and took with him, a blue coat and waistcoat double breasted, white shirt, worsted stockings, new shoes, and a Carolina felt hat.——Whoever takes up the said servant, and delivers him to Charles Porter, overseer on said plantation, or the subscriber living on Elk-Ridge, shall receive as a reward twenty shillings if taken twenty miles from home, thirty shillings if thirty miles, forty shillings if forty miles, and three pounds if out of the province, besides what the law allows.

JOHN DORSEY.

Annapolis, February 28, 1774.

THE subscribers being fully authorized by general letter of attorney, dated November 23, 1773, to receive, collect, and sue for, all debts due in this province, to Mr. John Buchanan, merchant in London; and Messrs John Buchanan and sons desire all persons indebted as aforesaid, to make speedy payments, and all persons having demands, as creditors of Mr. John Buchanan, or Messrs John Buchanan and son, are also desired to give speedy notice thereof to the subscribers.

DANIEL DULANY.
JAMES DICK.
ANTHONY STEWART.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.